

OVE

So sleeps a pilot, whose poor bark is preft  
With many a merciless o'er-moſt'ring wave. *Craſſus.*  
O'er-maſtered with a ſcore of drunkards, the only ſoldiery  
left about them, or elſe to comply with all rapines and vio-  
lences. *Milton on Education.*  
To OVE'RMATCH. *v. a.* [over and match.] To be too power-  
ful; to conquer; to oppreſs by ſuperior force.  
I have ſeen a ſwan  
With bootleſs labour ſwim againſt the tide,  
And ſpend her ſtrength with over-matching waves. *Shakeſp.*  
Sir William Lucy, with me  
Set from our o'er-matched forces forth for aid. *Shakeſp.*  
Aſſiſt, let I who criſt  
Thought none my equal, now be over-matched. *Par. Reg.*  
How great ſoever our curioſity be, our exceſs is greater,  
and does not only over-match, but ſupplant it. *Dec. of Piety.*  
He from that length of time dire omens drew,  
Of Engliſh over-matched, and Dutch too ſtrong,  
Who never fought three days but to purſue. *Dryden.*  
It moves our wonder, that a foreign gueſt  
Should over-match the moſt, and match the beſt. *Dryden.*  
O'VERMATCH. *n. ſ.* [over and match.] One of ſuperior powers;  
one not to be overcome.  
Spain is no over-match for England, by that which leadeth  
all men; that is, experience and reaſon. *Bacon.*  
Eye was his over-match, who ſelf-deceiv'd  
And raſh, before-hand had no better weigh'd  
The ſtrength he was to cope with or his own. *Milton.*  
In a little time there will ſcarce be a woman of quality in  
Great-Britain, who would not be an over-match for an Iriſh  
priſt. *Addiſon's Freeholder, No. 89.*  
O'VER-MEASURE. *n. ſ.* [over and meaſure.] Something given  
over the due meaſure.  
To O'VERMIX. *v. a.* [over and mix.] To mix with too  
much.  
Thoſe things theſe parts o'er-rule, no joys ſhall know,  
Or little pleaſure over-mix with woe. *Creech.*  
O'VERMOST. *adj.* [over and moſt.] Higheſt; over the reſt in  
authority. *Ainſ.*  
O'VERMUCH. *adj.* [over and much.] Too much; more than  
enough.  
It was the cuſtom of thoſe former ages, in their over-much  
gratitude, to advance the firſt authors of any uſeful diſcovery  
among the number of their gods. *Wilkins.*  
An over-much uſe of ſalt, beſides that it occasions thirſt  
and over-much drinking, has other ill effects. *Locke.*  
O'VERMUCH. *adv.* In too great a degree.  
The fault which we find in them is, that they over-much  
abridge the church of her power in theſe things. Where-  
upon they re-charge us, as if in theſe things we gave the  
church a liberty which hath no limits or bounds. *Hooker.*  
Perhaps  
I alſo erred, in over-much admiring  
What ſeem'd in thee ſo perfect, that I thought  
No evil durſt attempt thee. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b. ix.*  
Deſect not then ſo over-much thyſelf,  
Who haſt of ſorrow thy full load beſides, *Milton.*  
O'VERMUCH. *n. ſ.* More than enough.  
By attributing over-much to things  
Leſs excellent, as thou thyſelf perceiv'ſt. *Milton.*  
With reſpect to the bleſſings the world enjoys, even good  
men may aſcribe over-much to themſelves. *Grew.*  
O'VERMUCHNESS. *n. ſ.* [from over-much.] Exuberance; ſu-  
perabundance.  
There are words that do as much raiſe a ſtile, as others  
can depreſs it; ſuperlatives and over-muchneſs amplifies. It  
may be above faith, but not above a mean. *Ben. Johnſon.*  
O'VERNIGHT. *n. ſ.* [over and night.] This ſeems to be uſed  
by *Shakeſpeare* as a noun, but by *Addiſon* more properly, as  
I have before plac'd it, as a noun with a prepoſition.] Night  
before bed-time.  
If I had given you this at over-night,  
She might have been o'er-taken. *Shakeſpeare.*  
Will confeſſes, that for half his life his head ached every  
morning with reading men over-night. *Addiſon.*  
To OVE'RNAME. *v. a.* [over and name.] To name in a ſeries.  
Over-name them; and as thou nameſt them I will deſcribe  
them. *Shakeſp. Merch. of Venice.*  
To OVE'ROFFICE. *v. a.* [over and office.] To lord by virtue  
of an office.  
This might be the fate of a politician which this aſs over-  
offices. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*  
O'VEROFFICIOUS. *adj.* [over and officious.] Too buſy; too  
importunate.  
This is an over-officious truth, and is always at a man's  
heels; ſo that if he looks about him, he muſt take notice of  
it. *Collier on Human Reaſon.*  
To OVE'RPASS. *v. a.* [over and paſs.]  
1. To croſs.  
I flood on a wide river's bank,  
Which I muſt needs o'er-paſs,

OVE

When on a ſudden Torriſmond appear'd,  
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er. *Dryden.*  
What have my Scyllas and my Syrtis done,  
When theſe thy o'er-paſſes, and thoſe they ſhun? *Dryden.*  
2. To over-look; to paſs with diſregard.  
The complaint about psalms and hymns might as well be  
over-paſſed without any answer, as it is without any cauſe  
brought forth. *Hooker, b. v. f. 37.*  
Remember that Pellean conqueror,  
A youth, how all the beauties of the eaſt  
He ſlightly view'd, and ſlightly over-paſſ'd. *Milton.*  
3. To omit in a reckoning.  
Arithmetical progreſſion demonſtrates how faſt mankind  
would increaſe, over-paſſing as miraculous, though indeed na-  
tural, that example of the Iſraelites who were multiplied in  
two hundred and fifteen years, from ſeventy to ſixty thouſand  
able men.  
4. To omit; not to receive.  
If the grace of him which faveth over-paſſes ſome, ſo that  
the prayer of the church for them be not received, this we  
may leave to the hidden judgments of righteouſneſs. *Hooker.*  
O'VERAPAST. *part. adj.* [from over-paſs.] Gone; paſt.  
What canſt thou ſwear by now? —  
—By time to come, —  
That thou haſt wronged in the time o'er-paſt. *Shakeſp.*  
To OVE'RAPASS. *v. a.* [over and paſs.] To reward beyond the price.  
Take this purſe of gold,  
And let me buy your friendly help thus far,  
Which I will over-pay, and pay again, *Shakeſp.*  
When I have found it.  
You have yourſelf, your kindneſs over-paid, *Shakeſp.*  
He ceaſes to oblige who can upbraid. *Dryden.*  
Wilt thou with pleaſure hear thy lover's ſtrains,  
And with one heav'nly ſmile o'er-pay his pains. *Prior.*  
To OVE'RPURCH. *n. ſ.* [over and purchaſe.] To fly over.  
With love's light wings did I o'er-perch theſe walls,  
For ſtony limits cannot hold love out. *Shakeſp.*  
To OVE'RPURSE. *v. a.* [over and purſe.] To over-look; to  
hover above. It is now out of uſe.  
The ocean over-ſeering of his liſt,  
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haſte,  
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,  
O'er-bears your officers. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*  
Your Argosies with portly fail,  
Do over-peer the petty traffickers,  
That curſtly to them, do them reverence. *Shakeſp.*  
Mountainous error would be too highly heapt,  
For truth to o'er-peer. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*  
Thus yields the cedar to the ax's edge,  
Whole top branch o'er-peer'd Jove's ſpreading tree,  
And kept low ſhrubs from winter's pow'ful wind. *Shakeſp.*  
They are invincible by reaſon of the over-ſeering moun-  
tains that back the one, and ſlender fortifications of the other  
to land-ward. *Sandy's Journey.*  
O'VERPLUS. *n. ſ.* [over and plus.] Surplus; what remains  
more than ſufficient.  
Some other ſinners there are, from which that overplus of  
ſtrength in perſuaſion doth ariſe. *Hooker's Pref.*  
A great deal too much of it was made, and the overplus  
remained ſtill in the mortar. *L'Eſtrange.*  
It would look like a fable to report, that this gentleman  
gives away all which is the overplus of a great fortune. *Addiſ.*  
To OVE'RPPLY. *v. a.* [over and ply.] To employ too laboriouſly.  
What ſupports me, doſt thou aſk?  
The confidence, friend, t' have loſt them over-ply'd,  
In liberty's defence. *Milton's Poems.*  
To OVE'ROUSE. *v. a.* [over and rouse.] To outweigh.  
Whether cripples who have loſt their thighs will float;  
their lungs being able to waſt up their bodies, which are in  
others over-poſed by the hinder legs; we have not made ex-  
periment. *Brown's Vulgar Err. b. iv.*  
The ſcale  
O'er-poſ'd by darkneſs, lets the night prevail;  
And day, that lengthen'd in the ſummer's height,  
Shortens till winter, and is loſt in night. *Creech.*  
O'VEROUSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Preponderant weight.  
Horace, in his firſt and ſecond book of odes, was ſtill ri-  
ſing, but came not to his meridian till the third. After  
which his judgment was an over-poſe to his imagination.  
He grew too cautious to be bold enough, for he deſcended  
in his fourth by ſlow degrees. *Dry.*  
Some over-poſe of ſway, by turns they ſhare,  
In peace the people, and the prince in war. *Dryden.*  
To OVE'ROWEAK. *v. a.* [over and weak.] To be pecu-  
minant over; to oppreſs by ſuperiority.  
Now in danger try'd, now known in arms  
Not to be over-weak'd. *Aſſiſt. Par. Loſt.*  
As much light over-weakens the eye, ſo they who have weak  
eyes, when the ground is covered with ſnow, are wont to  
complain of too much light. *Boyle.*  
Keaton allows none to be confident, but him only who  
governs

OVE

governs the world, who knows all things, and can do all  
things; and therefore can neither be ſurprized nor over-powered.  
*South's Sermons.*  
After the death of Craſſus, Pompey found himſelf out-  
witted by Cæſar; he broke with him, over-powered him in  
the ſenate, and cauſed many unjuſt decrees to paſs againſt  
him. *Dryden's Dedicat. to Æneid.*  
Inspiration is, when ſuch an over-powering impreſſion of  
any propoſition is made upon the mind by God himſelf, that  
gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and  
divinity of it. *Watts's Logick.*  
The hiſtorian makes theſe mountains the ſtandards of the  
riſe of the water; which they could never have been, had  
they not been ſtanding, when it did fo riſe and over-power  
the earth. *Woodro. Nat. Hiſt.*  
To OVE'PRESS. *v. a.* [over and preſs.] To bear upon with  
irreſiſtible force; to overwhelm; to cruſh.  
Having an excellent horſe under him, when he was over-  
preſſed by ſome, he avoided them. *Sidney.*  
Michael's arm main promontories ſlung,  
And over-preſſ'd whole legions weak with ſin. *Reſcomm.*  
When a prince enters on a war, he ought maturely to  
conſider whether his coffers be full, his people rich by a  
long peace and free trade, not over-preſſed with many bur-  
thenſome taxes. *Swift.*  
To OVE'PRIZE. *v. a.* [over and prize.] To value at too  
high a price.  
Parents over-prize their children, while they behold them  
through the vapours of affection. *Watſon.*  
O'VERRANK. *n. ſ.* [over and rank.] Too rank.  
It produces over-rank binds. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*  
O'VERRATE. *v. a.* [over and rate.] To rate at too much.  
While vain ſhows and ſcenes you over-rate,  
'Tis to be fear'd, —  
That as a fire the former houſe o'erthrew,  
Machines and tempeſts will deſtroy the new. *Dryden.*  
To avoid the temptations of poverty, it concerns us not  
to over-rate the conveniences of our ſtation, and in eſtimat-  
ing the proportion fit for us, to fix it rather too low than too  
high; for our deſires will be proportioned to our wants,  
real or imaginary, and our temptations to our deſires.  
*Regent.*  
To OVE'RREREACH. *v. a.* [over and reach.]  
1. To riſe above.  
The mountains of Olympus, Atho and Atlas, over-reach  
and ſurmount all winds and clouds. *Raleigh.*  
Sixteen hundred years after the earth was made, it was  
overflowed in a deluge of water in ſuch exceſs, that the floods  
over-reach'd the tops of the higheſt mountains. *Burnet.*  
2. To deceive; to go beyond; to circumvent. A ſagacious  
man is ſaid to have a long reach.  
What more cruel than man, if he ſee himſelf able by  
fraud to over-reach, or by power to over-bear the laws where-  
unto he ſhould be ſubject. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*  
I have laid my brain in the ſun and dried it, that it wants  
matter to prevent too groſs over-reaching. *Shakeſp.*  
Shame to be overcome, or over-reach'd,  
Would utmoſt vigour raiſe, and raiſ'd unite. *Milton.*  
A man who had been matchleſs held  
In cunning, over-reach'd where leaſt he thought,  
To ſave his credit, and for very ſight  
Still will be tempting him who ſoils him ſtill. *Milton.*  
There is no pleaſanter encounter than a trial of ſkill be-  
twixt ſharpers to over-reach one another. *L'Eſtrange.*  
Forbidding oppreſſion, detrauding and over-reaching one  
another, perſidiouſneſs and treachery. *Tillotſon.*  
Such a principle is ambition, or a deſire of fame, by which  
many vicious men are over-reach'd, and engaged contrary to  
their natural inclinations in a glorious and laudable courſe of  
action. *Addiſon's Spectator, No. 255.*  
John had got an impreſſion that Lewis was ſo deadly cun-  
ning a man, that he was afraid to venture himſelf alone with  
him; at laſt he took heart of grace; let him come up, quoth  
he, it is but ſticking to my point, and he can never over-  
reach me. *Hiſtory of J. Bull.*  
To OVE'RRIDE. *v. n.* A horſe is ſaid to over-ride, when  
he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and ſtrikes his  
toes againſt his fore ſhoes. *Farr. Diſt.*  
O'VERRIDER. *n. ſ.* [from over-ride.] A cheat; a de-  
ceiver.  
To OVE'RRIDE. *v. a.* [over and read.] To peruſe.  
The contents of this is the return of the duke; you ſhall  
anon over-read it at your pleaſure. *Shakeſp.*  
To OVE'RRIDE. *v. a.* [over and read.] To ſneer with red.  
Prick thy face and over-red thy fear,  
Thou lilly liver'd boy. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*  
To OVE'ROAST. *v. a.* [over and roaſt.] To roaſt too much.  
I was burnt and dried away,  
And better 'twere, that both of us did faſt,  
Since of ourſelves, ourſelves are choleric,  
Than feed it with ſuch over-roaſted fleſh. *Shakeſp.*

OVE

To OVE'RRULE. *v. a.* [over and rule.]  
1. To influence with predominant power; to be ſuperior in  
authority.  
Which humour perceiving to over-rule me, I ſtrave againſt  
it. *Sidney.*  
That which the church by her eccleſiaſtical authority ſhall  
probably think and deſire to be true or good, muſt in con-  
gruity of reaſon over-rule all other inferior arguments what-  
ſoever. *Hooker, b. v. f. 8.*  
Except our own private, and but probable reſolutions, be  
by the law of publick determinations over-ruled, we take  
away all poſſibility of ſociable life in the world. *Hooker.*  
What if they be ſuch as will be over-ruled with ſome one,  
whom they dare not diſpleaſe. *Whitgift.*  
So much his paſſion and animosity over-ruled his confidence.  
*Clarendon, b. viii.*  
A wiſe man ſhall over-rule his ſtars, and have a greater  
influence upon his own content, than all the conſtellations  
and planets of the firmament. *Taylor.*  
He is acted by a paſſion which abſolutely over-rules him;  
and ſo can no more recover himſelf, than a bowl rolling down  
an hill ſtop itſelf in the miſt of its career. *South.*  
'Tis temerity for men to venture their lives upon unequal  
encounters; unleſs where they are obliged by an over-ruling  
impulſe of confidence and duty. *L'Eſtrange.*  
A man may, by the influence of an over-ruling planet, be  
inclined to luſt, and yet by the force of reaſon overcome that  
bad influence. *Swift.*  
2. To govern with high authority; to ſuperintend.  
Wherefore does he not now come forth and openly over-  
rule, as in other matters he is accuſtomed to? *Hayward.*  
3. To ſuperſede: as in law to over-rule a plea is to reject it as  
incompetent.  
Thirty acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cor-  
niſh acre, and four Corniſh acres a knights fee. But this rule  
is over-ruled to a greater or leſſer quantity, according to the  
fruitfulneſs or barrenneſs of the ſoil. *Carew.*  
To OVE'RRUN. *v. a.* [over and run.]  
1. To harraſs by incuſions; to ravage; to rove over in a ho-  
ſtile manner.  
Thoſe barbarous nations that over-ran the world, poſſeſſed  
thoſe dominions, whereof they are now ſo called. *Spencer.*  
Till the tears the ſhed,  
Like envious floods o'er-ran her lovely face,  
She was the faireſt creature in the world. *Shakeſp.*  
They err, who count it glorious to ſubdue  
By conqueſt far and wide, to over-run  
Large countries, and in field great battles win,  
Great cities by aſſault. *Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.*  
The nine  
Their fainting ſoes to ſhameful flight compell'd,  
And with reſtleſs force o'er-ran the field. *Dryden.*  
Guaſtavius Adolphus could not enter this part of the em-  
pire after having over-run moſt of the reſt. *Addiſon.*  
A commonwealth may be over-run by a powerful neigh-  
bour, which may produce bad conſequences upon your trade  
and liberty. *Swift's Miſſive.*  
2. To out-run.  
Pyrocles being come to ſixteen, over-run his age in growth,  
ſtrength, and all things following it, that not Mulidorus could  
perform any action on horſe or foot more ſtrongly, or deliver  
that ſtrength more nimbly, or become the delivery more  
gracefully, or employ all more virtuoſly. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
We may out-run  
By violent ſwiftness, that which we run at,  
And loſe by over-running. *Shakeſp. Henry VIII.*  
Alimaz ran by the way of the plain, and over-ran Cuſhi.  
*2 Sam. xviii. 23.*  
Galileus nothet, that if an open trough, wherein water  
is, be driven faſter than the water can follow, the water ga-  
thereth upon an heap towards the hinder end, where the  
motion began; which he ſuppoſeth, holding confidently the  
motion of the earth to be the cauſe of the ebbing and flow-  
ing of the ocean; becauſe the earth over-runneſs the water.  
*Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*  
3. To overſpread; to cover all over.  
With an over-running flood he will make an utter end of  
the place. *Nah. i. 8.*  
This diſpoſition of the elements and the parts of the  
earth, ſhews us the footſteps of ſome kind of ruin which  
happened in ſuch a way, that at the ſame time a general  
flood of waters would neceſſarily over-run the whole earth.  
*Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
4. To miſchief by great numbers; to peſter.  
To ſtatter fooliſh men into a hope of life where there is  
none, is much the ſame with betraying people into an opinion,  
that they are in a virtuous and happy ſtate, when they are  
over-run with paſſion and drowned in their luſts. *L'Eſtrange.*  
Were it not for the inceſſant labours of theſe indolent  
animal, Egypt would be over-run with crocodiles. *Addiſon.*  
Such proviſion made, that a country ſhould not want ſprings